

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Dai Yingli*. Tomsk Polytechnic University. **METAPHORICAL MODELLING OF IMAGES OF SPEECH AND THE SPEAKER IN RUSSIAN AND CHINESE LANGUAGE PICTURES OF THE WORLD.** This article describes the ways and variations of image interpretation of the parole, the speech, the speaking person in the system of metaphorical nominations in Russian and Chinese. Some lexical units in which vocal sounding of a person has straight and metaphoric meaning were analysed. The analysed concept may be referred to verbalized, kaleidoscopic gestalt-concepts with universal and language-specific components of meaning. Interrelation of universal and language-specific components in the meaning structure is represented in a language in the form of conceptual metaphors. As far as it is the speaking activity, the parole, which is of great importance, this article shows the divergence of metaphorical interpretation of the conceptual cores (such as "parole, speaking", "speaking person"), of the concept "language" in the Russian language picture of the world and in the Chinese one. Metaphorical interpretation of the Russian parole and that of the Chinese one differ in some aspects and at the same time have something in common. At the highest level of generalization, the common aspect of semantic models of speech image interpretation, first of all, is in the fact that in the compared languages this semantic sphere can be both a source-sphere and a target-sphere of metaphorical expansion. The difference between the languages from this point of view is the degree of relation type productiveness. For example, the Chinese verbs of speech are used as the target-sphere not so often in comparison with the Russian language. Just a few cases of animal sound metaphorical conceptualisation through the source-sphere "speech, parole" are fixed in the dictionaries, though these sense relations can be found. They are supported by myth images. The compared languages both characterize not only the form, but also the content of parole with the use of images. However, in this case similar traits of the form (sounding) and the parole content can be interpreted on the base of similar and different features. One more difference of the languages is the absence of singular metaphorical models in the compared languages. Metaphorical interpretations of speech, parole in Russian and Chinese have one more common trait, i.e. interpretation of some certain parole type with the use of the same image.

Key words: metaphor; language picture of the world; Russian language; Chinese language; concept of language.

P. 10. *Daniushina Yulia V.* State University of Management (Moscow). **DISCURSIVE STRATEGIES OF BUSINESS BLOGS.** The aim of this research is to describe the discursive strategies that determine the character of communicative interaction in the discourse of business blogs in English. The theoretical basis of the work is the use of traditional approaches to communicative (discursive) strategies and contextual macro-strategies by Western and Russian linguists (T. van Dijk, Y. Varzonin, V. Kashkin, E. Klyuev). The research is done on the material of a blog on the website of the famous U.S. business media – Harvard Business Review. Having analysed one of its threads, the researcher describes the discursive strategies of the initiating article (the narrative) and dialogical answering strategies of the opponent bloggers. Thus, in the beginning the following aspects are described: introducing thematic binary oppositions of the social actors under discussion, introducing the key semantic topic and forming a specific syntactic structure of the text. Then the researcher identifies and illustrates the ways of realization for the tree types of the bloggers' discursive strategies: 1. cooperative: a) agreeing with the author, usually accompanied with describing one's own experience and with thanks to the author or a positive evaluation of the article, b) asking the author to give his/her views on other issues, that is, indirect acknowledging that the author is right and his/her opinion is worth knowing, c) acknowledging that the author is right via comparing him/her with a famous expert; 2) argumentative (confrontational): a) disagreeing with the author, his/her opinion and conclusions, sometimes partially or disappointment; 3) self-presenting: a) broadening the theme and fact presenting, without subjective evaluating or direct agreeing / disagreeing with the author, b) an attempt to summarise the contents of the article basing on one's own opinions. This system can serve as a basis for classifying discursive strategies of current business blogging in English.

Key words: discourse, business blog, communicative strategy, discursive strategy.

P. 16. *Korenevskaya Olga V.* Tomsk State University. **RENDERING THE ORTHODOX-MARKED FOLK SPEECH IN GERMAN TRANSLATIONS OF F. DOSTOYEVSKY'S NOVEL "THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV".** The article represents a part of a comprehensive investigation of German translations of F. Dostoyevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov" on the basis of a cognitive-stylistic approach. One of the key elements of the novel's semantic structure, which accounts for the zone of intersection of the national worldview and the author's worldview, is the Orthodox worldview. One of its principal elements is the concept "love", which finds a multifaceted realization in the direct speech of characters in Chapter "Women of Faith". The concept is verbalized through such specific means bearing a national colouring as diminutive suffixes and frequent use of address forms. They both reveal the peculiar perception of "the other" in the mentality of the Orthodox believers, their constant need to have a responsive and empathizing heart nearby. Address forms are also often used with the diminutive suffixes, or otherwise signify the expression of love to the other. Statistical estimates have revealed different approaches of the translators to rendering the concept "love" in the direct speech of the characters. The greatest percent of omissions (10 out of 26 diminutive forms) is found in Hermann Röhl's translation (1924), whereas the translation by Hans Ruoff and Richard Hoffmann (1958) demonstrates the closest preservation of the abovementioned original stylistic means: diminutive suffixes are omitted in 3 cases only. Three translations are notable for untypical preservation of diminutive suffixes in the word "minutočka", literally, "a little minute". The author's neologism "a three-year-old baby" ("trechletoček"), also used in a diminutive form, has proven untranslatable. All translations show a relatively high degree of keeping the original functional role of address forms in the given chapter. A frequent way of compensating the means of rendering loving attitude is the use of the pronoun "mein" ("my"), which is particularly characteristic of Svetlana Geier's translation (2003). Ruoff and Hoffmann apparently aimed at bringing the Russian folk's speech patterns closer to the German usage by including the pronoun "du" ("you") in many cases where it is absent in the original. In the earliest translation by E.K. Rahsin (1906) the address form to starets Zossima "batjuška", which is literally translated as "Little Father" ("Väterchen"), is always substituted by a simple "Father" ("Vater"). Perhaps the translator wanted to avoid a possible derogation of Zossima. Generally, most address forms, including those particularly common in Russian colloquial speech, find adequate forms of substitution in German translations and are not bound to give rise to any misunderstanding. The analysis has demonstrated the

viability of the cognitive-stylistic approach to investigating the translations and revealed the special forms of clash between the Russian and the German cultures at a deeper semantic level. The translations dynamics points out the trend towards a more comprehensive and precise reproduction of the Orthodox component of the novel's semantic structure.

Key words: "The Brothers Karamazov"; Orthodox Christianity; folk speech; translation.

P. 20. *Mamina Tatyana V.* Tomsk State University. **COMMUNICATIVE AND DISCURSIVE FEATURES OF THE CONCEPTS OF THE SCRIPT "CAREER"**. The script as one of the form of knowledge representation includes a variety of concepts that are united as parts in one implicative unity and that contain information about stereotypes peculiar for a cultural society in a certain situation. Studying the concept as a part of a script structure, we advert initially to its field structure where the nucleus is presented by a prototype image, i.e. an abstract sensible image that creates the basic layer of the concept. Further cognitive layers of the concept reflect the development of the concept in a human's consciousness, its interaction with other concepts. Interaction with other concepts in the process of communication, their grouping into a more difficult structure – a script – can be determined by the presence of the implicative potential that determines not only the concept-component combinability but also its place in the script. Therefore, in the framework of the script "career" that limits the concept realization by a stereotype situation the information from the nuclear and peripheral concept features is verbalized. The information of the first group becomes objective in set linguistic realizations such as idioms, phraseological units, most frequently used predicative constructions, revealing the features of the concept, direct associations etc. For instance, attributive collocations with a lexical unit "company" reflect an obligatory nuclear feature of a homonymous concept "status, attractiveness of a potential place of work (in this case we have a company)" for the agent of the script "career" that is determined first of all by the size of a company, by its achievements, reputation and territory where it is situated. In all the concepts that create the script "career" we can distinguish the representation of the information concerning the periphery of the concept and containing the ideas of a Russian native speaker about the agent of the script, about the development of the situation itself. The features describing the agent of the script "career" make objective direct characteristics of an active person (the agent) as well as the indication on these characteristics that define a person as an agent, i.e. the conditions of his/her introducing to the script or frame (if a person matches this condition, so he/she is the agent of the script "career"). Time characteristics determining the dynamics of the way of scheme representation "source – way – aim" and verbalizing the process are initially put in the script model of knowledge structuring as a mental structure for dynamic representation of a stereotype situation or stereotype behaviour. The feature of duration corresponds to the feature of quickness of a script situation that finds its linguistic representation in adverbs and adjectives. In this case our attention is concentrated on the combinability of these lexical units with verbal forms that have occurrence semantics. One of the methods of verbalization of a stereotype situation development is a metaphorical representation of a career process. Frequent verbalization of starting point of motions, purposefulness of motions, speed of motions and the result in the Russian linguistic culture let us form a metaphorical model: career (target) – sport (source). This cognitive metaphor can be represented in such words and word combinations as start (it represents a starting point), tempo, second wind, rapidly (it represents the process of achieving the target), success (it represents an award).

Key words: cognitive model of script; ways of concept verbalization; implicative potential of concept.

P. 24. *Sorokina Olga N.* Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). **LANGUAGE REALIZATION OF CHINA IMAGE IN US MASS MEDIA: MODEL "CHINESE ECONOMIC GROWTH"**. This article is devoted to the research of China image as a model created by US mass media in the public opinion. The author studies the most significant fragment of the image, called "The Economic Growth of China". The author makes lexical analysis of this model and determines the main characteristics of the described object. The combination of these distinguished characteristics is the basis of the image of China in US mass media.

Key words: China image; US mass media; model created; Chinese economic growth.

P. 30. *Chulanova Anna P.* Taganrog State Pedagogical Institute. **SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH COMPOUND SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS, DESCRIBING THE SAME OBJECTIVE SITUATION**. Utterances, whose substantial equivalency or proximity is provided not only by syntactical, but also lexical means, have no paradigmatic relations, as they are not ready-made units of the language system. When describing individual combinations of language means of speech, expressing identical or close substance, the term "non-system, dynamic synonymy" can be applied.

Key words: syntax paradigmatic; dynamic synonymy.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 33. *Zinovieva Valentina I.* Tomsk State University of Systems Control and Radioelectronics. **SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR DISABLED STUDENTS IN A TECHNICAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A THEME FOR GROUP PROJECT EDUCATION**. Today the issue of overcoming social isolation of the disabled and including them into everyday life of the community is gaining greater significance. One of the main factors in solving this problem is accessibility of education, and specifically higher professional education. Many Western countries successfully realize the UN program "Education for everyone", with the main directions being inclusive education, access on the basis of equal opportunity to high quality education and full development of human potential. This approach expands the possibilities to adapt the disabled to everyday life of the community from childhood to their employment. The latest works of Russian scientists also pay great attention to the idea of inclusive education, the way to implement it and challenges to overcome in Russian conditions. This issue is related to the growth of spiritual development level of the whole society, which depends on the socially useful activity of the population, institutions and social initiatives. Particularly, in the university environment, social adaptation of the disabled students is highly facilitated by the activity of the students in academic groups. The article reviews such kind of experience at a technical university. In 2006, within the innovative educational program under the national project "Education" and in connection with the introduction of the group project learning technique as students scientific and research activity, the Department of History and Social Work in TUCSR started a project "Social adaptation support for the handicapped students in the institution of higher education". The aim of the project is to develop social support measures for this category of students. The project was planned for two years. Four third-year students of the Humanitarian faculty participated in the project. The participation in the project was their deliberate decision. During the project the students studied logical-structural projecting technique. The target group of the project was 27 handicapped students from different faculties of TUSUR. During the project the survey was held which showed that tol-

erant attitude towards the handicapped and readiness to accept them in the community is still a burning issue among the students. The participants of the project published their articles in the large-circulation newspaper "Radioelectronic", took part in the competition of social advertisement, held theme exhibitions and did a course on the original program by a psychologist M.P. Shulmin "7 skills for highly effective people". The students also organized psychological and pedagogical trainings, both with target groups of the handicapped and their academic groups. The activity under project facilitated the development of professional competence of the future social workers, communication and teamwork skills.

Key words: disabled students; non-barrier environment; inclusive education; public opinion; social adaptation.

P. 35. *Karvounis Yulia A.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE AVATON OF MOUNT ATHOS IN MODERN EUROPEAN CULTURAL SPACE.** In the article an attempt is made of socio-philosophical analysis of the phenomenon avaton of the Holy Mount Athos (Greece) in its relationship with the European Union. An example of a conflict of modern secular society and the traditions of Eastern Christianity is considered.

Key words: avaton; secularisation; Mount Athos.

P. 39. *Kirilenko Yulia .N.* Tomsk State University. **PHILOSOPHICAL DIMENSION OF RITUAL: RITUAL AS A LANGUAGE GAME.** The present article describes the phenomenon "ritual" with relation to modern philosophical discourse. The categories "ritual" and the adjoining categories "rite" and "ceremony" are distinguished. Ritual is a junction to super reality; rite is a junction, too, but a junction to members of social group, not to super reality. From a certain viewpoint we can say that rite is a form of ritual, but it does not reflect the essence of the ritual. Rite can be considered as one of the elements of the ritual. In this case, ritual is divisible into two component parts: the rite – when members of the ritual join a community; and the internal part – when members of the ritual join super reality and they are united by a sacred symbol. Ceremony is a variety of rite and has all its characteristics, but it is more solemn. Also in human consciousness ceremony is associated with the religious sphere to a lesser degree. Ritual is also examined as a language game. It can be analysed at three levels – semantic, syntactic and pragmatic. Ritual as a language has ideal schemes that can change in practical realisation. We can study two levels of ritual as a language game: the ideal schemes and practical displays of language games, which differ in connotations. But a ritual differs from other language games. The language of ritual always leads to human unity in a common historical time and space. Correspondingly, any member should understand the language game of ritual, because it addresses to the symbolic universe and our subconsciousness. The result of the ordinary language game is impossible to forecast. But ritual is a strict formalized convention; it has a predictable result defined from the very beginning. A casual observer, not participating in ritual can misunderstand the language game of ritual. Participants of the ritual process understand it by intuition or with the help of a mediator (priest, clergyman or other). In that case the aim of researchers is to explicate the rules and conventions of the language game of ritual. But to solve these tasks it is necessary to pick out universal structures of ritual acts. It is possible in the framework of language philosophy. Studying ritual as a language game is impossible without discourse-analysis, which allows reaching integrity in research of ritual.

Key words: ritual; rite; ceremony; language game.

P. 43. *Kushnarenko Yana V.* Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Information Sciences (Novosibirsk). **VALUES AND THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SUBJECT-OBJECT OPPOSITION.** The aim of this article is to reveal the character of the correlation between the concept "value" and the principle of the subject-object opposition. The specification of this aim is the following: what are the conditions for this correlation? What is the nature of values, revealing themselves when we value something, i.e. within the subject-object opposition? Is the subject the source of values? How should we understand the "loss of essentiality" of the subject and values in the western philosophy of 16th-19th centuries? This article has the following structure:

1. The author states the correlation between the concept "value" and the principle of the subject-object opposition. The author challenges the thesis: a transcendental subject is the source of value.
2. The author analyses Kant's definition of value, reason and will. According to Kant, both the a priori synthesis and the action of the moral legislation as the highest value belong to the level of the essence of reason. Far from being the source of values, reason in Kant's philosophy does not manage an a priori synthesis and the moral legislation. In this sense, a reasonable being is not free and is not a personality.
3. The author expounds Gartman's and Scheler's criticism of Kant's transcendental subject. The conclusion is the following: causes of "defects" of transcendental subject are defined wrongly. Axiologies by Gartman, Scheler and Kant do not reveal the subject as a personality and as a free subject. The subject (its essence and its qualities) in the subject-object opposition is equal to the object. The subject cannot manage its own activities.
4. The author formulates the methodological basis of Holy Father's anthropology. It differentiates the essence, the act and the person. This methodology allows defining the difference between animate and inanimate objects, reasonable and unreasonable beings and to substantiate the subject's pretension to be the basis for the cognition as a free personality.
5. The author criticizes the scheme of the genesis of the concept "value", which is used by modern axiology. The author specifies the meaning of the concept "loss of essentiality" by the subject and by values. The theoretical "loss of essentiality" of the subject and values has the following ground: philosophers forget the peculiarity of the human essence and its origins. This results in the fact that in modern axiology values lost their true essentiality. The overcoming of the principle of the subject-object opposition in philosophical theories of the 20th c. was not supposed to be the overcoming of the "loss of essentiality" of the subject and values.
6. The author expounds her own view on the character of the correlation of the concept "value" and the principle of the subject-object opposition. The meaning of the first part of this opposition compelled philosophers to study the subject carefully. The issue about the essence of the value is the issue about the subject's essentiality. What is the arrangement of the subject as the basis? Does this arrangement include aims and values, meanings and guides? What is their nature? These issues give rise to axiology as a theory.
7. The author states the scheme of the development of the axiological thought as a system of brief answers to the following questions: what are the essentialities of the value and of the subject?

Key words: value; transcendental subject; the subject-object opposition; axiology; reasonable being.

P. 48. *Ladov Vsevolod A.* Tomsk State University. **LOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FORMAL REALISM.** Different kinds of paradoxicality and various interpretations of the foundation of logical paradoxes are considered in the article. The results of this research are important for clarification of logical foundations of formal realism as a new onto-epistemological conception in analytic philosophy and philoso-

phy of science. Formal realism is built on the basis of criticism of relativistic ways of argumentation in ontology and epistemology. Relativism is estimated as contradictory. Relativistic argumentation in its consequences has a paradoxical situation in thought and language. However, the concept of paradoxicality demands more careful explanation because different kinds of paradoxicality and different interpretations of foundation of logical paradoxes are discovered in the tradition of analytic philosophy (the system of formal realism uses resources of analytic philosophy, first of all). Formal realism poses difficult onto-epistemological questions concerning existence of different kinds of essences and possibility of adequate knowledge of the essences without reply. It does not mean that the questions are estimated as unimportant. It rather means that answering the questions is put off. Formal realism gives a right to consider the matters to further concrete epistemological study. And the heuristic power of formal realism for ontology and epistemology consist in confrontation to antirealism. Formal realism, metaphorically, is research and clearing of space before construction works. It is decision on the foundations of rational philosophy. Formal realism does not reject situations of pluralism, conventions, and pragmatic actions in knowledge processes. Formal realism does not deny the difficulty of the task of attainment of the objective truth and the necessary knowledge. Formal realism simply opposes the most radical antirealist thesis. In accordance with the thesis we must reject the ideal of the objective truth as a regulative principle of knowledge at all. Formal realism asserts that refusal leads thought to a dead end.

Key words: paradox; reference; semantics; language; rationality; realism; relativism.

P. 56. *Panova Olga B.* Tomsk State University. **PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE IN METAPHYSICAL SEARCH. ARTICLE 1. CULTURE AS A PRODUCT OF MIND. METAPHYSICS OF CLASSICAL TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY.** Metaphysical search of modern philosophy of culture supposes constant address to the rich historical and philosophical experience of metaphysics, which has been accumulated during many thousands years of development of the human culture, and to the advanced metaphysical programs. It is the viewpoint of thorough consideration of possible variants of metaphysics suggested by philosophical thinking and revelation of their significance at the recent stage of creating metaphysics of culture that allows posing and defusing the problem of metaphysical grounds and origins of Culture. Accordingly, understanding of philosophy of culture appears as a vast, all-embracing philosophical trend that has a centuries-old history dating back to the high antiquity, ancient origins of the human thought, which is compared to the history of human development at large. In the capacity of the fundamental metaphysical program, philosophical sciences distinguish the *traditional classical metaphysical program*, developed by Parmenides in his substantial philosophical work; the ancient Greek Elea School; Plato's idealism; logical and metaphysical investigations by Aristotle; Descartes' rationalism, which had been perfected by Kant and German transcendental philosophy during the Age of the Enlightenment. Transcendental idealism always preserves its undying meaning for philosophers and, at the same time, evokes the need of rethinking of and searching for other ways of development of philosophical thought being transformed *per se* into a continuous trend of transcendental philosophy of culture. Present-day philosophy of culture should not be simply "based" on philosophical and anthropological achievements of the classic. It originated from the tradition of classical philosophy and transcendental idealism in its classical modification because it represents *the value of Culture in itself* and remembers the deep human need in comprehension of their being, the rationale for their life, the perfection as an aspiration for the ideal of Humanity, creation as transformation of the World. With due regard for the topicality of interpreting Culture as a dynamically developing universe and the Vital Human World, the principle of philosophy of culture should begin from a conclusion about the Humanity – the way Plato, Descartes, Kant and others imagined it – from the objective reality in the ideal world, the world of the Absolute, the Unity of the Truth, the Good, and the Beauty.

Key words: human; culture; metaphysics of culture; unity; transcendental philosophy; transcendental subject; transcendental ability.

P. 61. *Redko Olga V.* Kemerovo State University of Culture and Arts. **RHETORIC AS A VALUE.** It is necessary to start considering the problem of the rhetoric axiological essence by answering the question about the subject of consideration, i.e. if rhetoric does have any axiological essence, if it is of any value as a human activity. This problem was major in rhetoric even at the time of its beginning, in the ancient world. That is why it is so important and interesting to retrace the logic and arguments of the views on the question by ancient philosophers. Firstly, it is Plato's attitude denying rhetoric if it is not aimed at the attainment of the truth and does not follow one and the only logic of its attainment. Secondly, it is Aristotle's attitude recognizing the importance of rhetoric as a necessary means of achieving an ethically correct solution to social issues. Thirdly, it is Cicero's attitude recognizing the great importance of rhetoric for social life and the necessity for orators to be guided by the achievements of social studies. And the last is the attitude of Plato's opponents in their dialogues "Gorgias" and "Phaedrus" as well as Antony in the first and in the beginning of the second book of Cicero's dialogue "On the Orator". According to this attitude rhetoric is extremely important as a means of ensuring citizens' interests in society without paying attention to the truth or ethic of rhetorical devices, but to their efficiency only. Axiological essence of these and some other approaches becomes the subject of another research. However, having analysed the attitudes to rhetoric offered by the ancient philosophers, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the most important thing for revealing axiological essence of the orator's attitude is examination of orator's intentions. The second important question is what should (in the orator's opinion) mostly guarantee the success of the speech. And finally, the third important aspect of revealing axiological essence of the orator's attitude is estimation of axiological orientation of specific rhetorical devices.

Key words: axiological content; rhetorical position; rhetorical situations and receptions.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 65. *Bukina Anastasia G.* The State Hermitage Museum (Saint Petersburg). **CORINTHIAN PAINTED POTTERY WITH PAINTING IN SILHOUETTE STYLE IN THE STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM.** The author of this article considers the current classification of the Corinthian pottery with painting in silhouette style (late 8th to 5th centuries BC). The parallel use of two variants of the main term during 1930–1950s was remarked: the subgeometric style (H. Payne, S. Weinberg, W. Kraiker), the silhouette style (A. Stillwell, R. Hopper). On the other hand, the only definition "silhouette style" was observed in the publications of 1960–1990s. The evolution of the chronology of the silhouette style was indicated (no later than the Early Corinthian in Payne's opinion; during the entire Proto-Corinthian and Late Corinthian periods by Hopper). The works of J. Benson (1970–1980s) are of exceptional methodological importance. The author of the present study adheres to his approaches based on the comparative stylistic analysis. Nineteen pieces from the collection of The State Hermitage Museum (partly with documented archaeological origin from the North Black Sea) were attributed using this method. Moreover, it became possible to define works by five or six different painters/groups. The latest of all the Hermitage

items in silhouette style is a pyxis, bought from a private source. Apparently, this pyxis was excavated somewhere in the North Black Sea area. The item is the latest among all the items in the silhouette style known from the excavations in the North Black Sea area at present. The importance of the shape as the main criterion for dating the Corinthian pottery irrespective of style of painting has been stressed. In the conclusion, the author notes that more than 3% of all the Corinthian painted pieces from the North Black Sea are made in the silhouette style in the Hermitage Museum, but these items form not more than 2.5% of the entire collection of the Corinthian painted pottery.

Key words: Ancient Greece; The North Black Sea region; Corinthian painted pottery; silhouette style; The State Hermitage Museum.

P. 72. *Ivanova Svetlana V.* Academic Musical College of Moscow P.I. Tchaikovsky Conservatory. **ON WOMEN-CHURCH SONGWRITERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.** This article is devoted to the image of women's creativity in the church music culture of the Middle Ages. Personalities of women-authors such as Kassia and Hildegard von Bingen are in the centre of attention here. Dame Elpis, Mechthild, Hadewijch of Brabant, Blanche de Castile and others are also mentioned in this text. This work is the first attempt to embrace women's compositions of this period to fill in the gaps of literature in Russian. Historical and social aspects are especially important for the author. The author observes some unknown names of women composers of that century and their biographical details, to reconstruct the picture of social status of women-authors and to describe some types of their creative activity. It is clear from the text of this article that church composers of that historical period belonged to the type of songwriters, because the synthetic nature of creativity was typical for them: it is known that almost all church composers created not only music compositions but also literary texts. Songwriters belonged to different social classes. Most of them were professed. Music compositions of women-clerks were used for practical purposes – their music was performed during services in convents. This explained the limited rotation of nuns' compositions within narrow situational frames, the space of church. They also composed music orientated to professional skills of musicians of a convent. The genres of their creativity were defined by the music traditions and ceremonies of the Catholic Church. All the music they created is connected with religious themes and is generally represented by hymns, songs and psalms; although these authors created larger compositions, such as masses and musical dramas, too. It is typical for women-authors to use some specific female themes and images in their works that were not appropriate for men-authors. In the conclusion, the author emphasises the fact that music creativity of women-clerks of the Middle Ages was recognized by contemporaries and played an important role later in the future.

Key words: the Middle Ages; women – church songwriters; Kassia; Hildegard von Bingen.

P. 79. *Kokhanova Olga V.* Kemerovo State University of Culture and Arts. **ON FORMING CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC FEATURES OF THE ART NOUVEAU IN NATIONAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC OF THE 20TH CENTURY.** The given article analyses the historiography of national musical aesthetics from the beginning of the 20th century to the 1940s in the cultural and historical context of the Age of Art Nouveau. The period under discussion is important for research because creative achievements of that time have defined the development of arts in the 20th century. During this time the world saw Russia's masterpieces in various fields: science, philosophy, public thought, literature, painting, music. The first half of the century is one of the most important stages of formation and development of musical aesthetics. Art historians and critics characterize artworks of that period in their connection with historical events. Aesthetical criteria, which later became associated with the term "Art Nouveau", are specified. Traditions of this style, as it is known, began to form in the Age of Enlightenment and are defined more exactly at present. The author states that the origin of modernist tendencies is connected with cultural and historical events that took place in Russia. The analysis of works of researchers V.G. Karatygin and B.V. Asafiev is based on symphonic artworks of the prominent composers: A. Scriabin, I. Stravinsky, S. Prokofiev, D. Shostakovich. The author notes a specific dialogue: the opinions of the two critics correlate with the ideas and artistic principles of artworks under analysis. A. Scriabin, I. Stravinsky, S. Prokofiev, and D. Shostakovich are considered as trendsetters in the area of musical art nouveau, they were able to sense changes in social life and national culture more acutely than the others. The article examines the traditional art nouveau problem of arts synthesis not in the context of academism opposing avant-gardism, but from the standpoint of formation of public taste with the help of the musical critical thought. The author proves that in the conditions of a profound crisis in culture, intellectual and creative ferment, only national musical criticism could give objective and adequate appraisal of the most original events in music and support innovative aspirations, thus shaping the newest tendencies in the sphere of style, image-bearing content, means of musical expressiveness. Artistic ideas of composers and opinions of critics are aligned in the consistent counterpoint. Similarities and distinctive features in the critics' research works are elicited by comparative analysis. The author compares some aspects of their research, argues the influence of creative achievements of the prominent composers on aesthetics of the Age of Art Nouveau during the whole 20th century.

Key words: the Age of Art Nouveau; cultural and historical context; historical parallels; musical aesthetics; symphonic creativity

P. 83. *Smirnov Mikhail A.* Tomsk State University. **EVALUATION OF HETEROGENEOUS SOCIO-CULTURAL PHENOMENA AS CULTUROLOGICAL PROBLEM.** The paradigm of cultural relativism appeared as an alternative of evolutionism in culturology in the middle of the 20th century. Cultural relativism admits that any culture has a right to be unique. But must this position be accepted without any exceptions or does it have some limits? For instance, what about such odious (in our view) elements of certain cultures as cannibalism and totalitarianism? Today it is a widespread tendency in philosophy to contrapose rationalism (declaring it the epistemological and ideological incarnation of authority and unification) and the pluralistic approach to personalities and local cultures. This position is typical for post-structuralism; and the foremost target for such accusations is classical rationalistic philosophy. On the other hand, ruthless criticism regarding post-structuralism and postmodernism is no less (and even more) widespread today; and it frequently comes along with the denial of tolerance per se on the plea of defending traditional, "panhuman" or "supreme" values. But is it really true that rationalism, scientific and philosophical objectivism are opposed to pluralism and cultural relativism? And is it really true that irrationalistic voluntarism is equal to the latter? Is it possible to find some objective approaches to evaluating heterogeneous cultural phenomena? Or all we can expect in this sphere is subjective preferences or appellations to some systems of beliefs and directives, which cannot be rationally grounded? Essentially, this is a question on the possibility of objective evaluation of values and norms since they express the phenomena of cultural diversity. Radical adherents of non-cognitivism usually extend it to a rather broad and dissimilar aggregate of phenomena – from immediate personal affects to state legal norms, from aesthetical preferences to ethical principles. Logic-semantic analysis of the categories "value", "norm" and "evaluation" in this article allows concluding that, although the phenomenon of values has non-cognitive nature per se, objective evaluation of heterogeneous socio-cultural phenomena is possible, because the category "human welfare", though relative in its concrete value realizations, can serve as the objective criterion for such evaluation from the viewpoint of humanism.

Key words: values; norms; evaluation; culture.

HISTORY

P. 87. *Andronova Larisa A.* Tomsk State University. **“PARTIES” IN TRADITIONAL KOREA: ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT.** The author analyses the problem of forming of party origins in traditional Korea society. The research on proto-party groups began from the period of the Three Kingdoms of Korea (1st c. BC – 7th c. AD) when different clans or different pretenders of one clan struggled between each other. Due to the absence of a centralized government a lot of great families tried to seize the power. At that time some traditions of proto-party groups were formed: the tendency of regionalism and short periods of a political group cycle. During the Kingdom of Goryeo (10th – 15th centuries) the practice of military take-overs was formed. These experiences of military take-overs were sealed in people’s memory, became the base for its following use in political practice and formed the image of the special military mission in Korean history. Also at that time a new social class was formed: it consisted of small and middle officialdom from province. In the middle of the 14th century two political groups struggled: they differed in social base (old aristocrats with land and new bureaucracy), in ideology (Confucianism and Neo-Confucianism), in view on the government structure. Despite the new level of proto-party groups, the methods of political struggle were similar to those in the past: denunciations, assassinations, coups d’états. The factionalism, or the “party” was one of the most typical features in the Joseon’s dynasty (1392–1897). The “party” became the new pattern of the political culture of traditional Korea. The “party” had its followers. It was of influence not only in the capital but also in the provinces. The institute had an amorphous structure consisting of the core (the most influential and established yangban) and some clienteles. The cause of the “party” differentiation was the struggle for government posts. As a result of traditional political groups and “parties” research we can emphasize the following features of the “oriental party”: the absence of difference of opinions on domestic policy (the causes of conflicts between “parties” were international affairs or ethics and philosophy discussions); the social base of the “party” consisting of aristocrats and bureaucracy (the patron-client system). The key goals of such a “party” were the influence on the king or receiving the top appointment. The final feature is its weak institutional structure: splits were frequent because of internal tensions.
Key words: party (*dang*); Korea; traditional society; political culture.

P. 91. *Afanasiev Aleksandr L.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES OF TOMSK PROVINCE IN 1900–1911.** Modern Russia needs to change destructive alcoholic policy. The objective of the article is to study historical counteraction experience of the society to withstand alcoholic threat. The goal of the article is to summarize the data about spontaneous public organizations – temperance societies in one of the largest provinces – Tomsk province in 1910–1911 (Its territory covered the area of modern Republic of Altai, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk and Tomsk regions of Russia and East-Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan). A short review of the activity of the societies from 1900 to 1917 is also presented. The sources of information used are: the reports of the secretaries of spiritual consistories (the Russian State Historical Archive), regulations and reports of the societies, periodicals and 1911 reference book by I.P. Mordvinov, an outstanding temperance movement personality. The set of sources is sorted under a special questionnaire card. The obtained results are as follows: in the late 1910 – early 1911 there were 27 temperance movements in the region with 2000-2500 members. 25 societies (96.3%) belonged to the church, i.e. operated at orthodox cathedrals; some of them had regulations approved by eparchial authorities. One society (3.7%) was operating under regulations approved by civil authorities. 22 organizations (81.5%) were located in villages and 5 (18.5%) – in towns. Most societies were located in three southern densely populated agricultural uyezds (districts) in the Altai. All of the seven known leaders of the societies were priests. The majority of the members were peasants. In the towns of Tomsk and Biysk they were unqualified workers. Most of the societies enrolled their members or took sobriety vows in the cathedral. 16 organizations conducted religious and moral anti-alcohol lectures, five had libraries or reading rooms, two organized sermons and discussions, distributed special literature and issued information lists, one society in Tomsk had a secondary school for young people and adults, one paid benefits to the needy. The number of abstainers relative to all the population was not great, but the societies had an important role of cultural landmarks, facilitating people seeking physical and spiritual health and comfortable living. They presented valuable experience of local self-administration at the level of church parish, village community and improved the situation as a whole. For example, in the village of Ridderskoe, Zmeinogorsky uyezd, a local wine store was closed by the order of the parish meeting. In the village of Lozhkinskoe, Biysk uyezd, the celebrations were cancelled which were “accompanied by many days of mass drinking”.

Key words: temperance societies; temperance movement; history; church; peasantry; schools; Siberia; Kazakhstan.

P. 95. *Zelyak Vitaliy G.* North-Eastern State University (Magadan). **MINING DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH-EAST IN 1930–1960S: “DALSTROEVSKAYA” AND “SOVNARKHOZNAYA” MODELS.** The author of the article compares two models of industrial activity realized by the government in the Russian North-East during 1930–1960s. As the analytical results the author defined the characteristic features of both of them. For the “dalstroevskaya” model these are extraordinary powers in subordinated territory; the integrated character of Dalstroy activity, covering all the spheres of the public life of the region; significant state financing; mainly injurious mining of the gold deposits; development of the mono-branch specialization in regional economy; a large-scale use of compulsory work of unskilled prisoners; the prevalence of compulsory methods of work stimulation; a widespread system of punishments for failing the plan; minimization of expenses on the social infrastructure and accident prevention; a system of northern privileges to attract free-hiring workers; extremely negative influence on ecology. The “sovnarkhoznaya” model features are large economic powers and submitting to the regional Communist party organs simultaneously; the limited state’s assignments for gold mining with liquidation of inefficient objects; using free-hiring workers and economic measures of work stimulation; consecutive efforts for decreasing the number of accidents and diseases on the mining objects; a complex and fast intrusion of new mechanisms and technologies; successful development of gold mining by the prospectors; negative influence on ecology; large-scale housing construction and creation of more comfortable living conditions for the workers. Both models were objectively directed at industrial development of the Russian North-East. As a whole they solved the main task - the greatest possible extraction of gold. However, the “sovnarkhoznaya” model showed an opportunity of realization of state tasks without repressions and large-scale use of compulsory work of prisoners. But later the mono-branch specialization in regional economy was not corrected. In 1990s it resulted in a serious socio-economic crisis in the region.

Key words: gold mining industry; Dalstroy; Magadan sovnarkhoz.

P. 99. *Mukaeva Larisa N.* Gorno-Altai State University. **FORMATION OF THE PRE-SOVIET SYSTEM OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN GEOLOGY.** The article deals with the formation of the system of training geology and mining specialists, who

worked in the Altai during the second half of the 18th century. It also highlights the history of establishing mining and metallurgical schools and Barnaul and St. Petersburg mining professional school.

Key words: mining school; geology.

P. 103. *Churkina Natalya I.* Omsk State Pedagogical University. **PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION AS A SOCIO-CULTURAL PHENOMENON: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS AND MISSION IN THE SOCIETY.** The article proves the necessity of going beyond the frames of the traditional approach to pedagogical education and its consideration as a part of professional education only. The study of the notions, included as a compound of the concept, has shown that most of the scientists of the present and of the past regard education as a significant factor of socio-cultural development. This fact positions pedagogical education in a new perspective in relation to socio-cultural processes. In the author's interpretation, pedagogical education stands out as a socio-cultural phenomenon since it represents an outcome of historical development of the society and culture, a mechanism of maintenance and transmission of socio-cultural pedagogical experience with the purpose of adjustment of moral grounds (of the society, the person) to the socio-cultural alterations through the professional pedagogical community, and the process of pedagogue's formation through a special system of continuing professional pedagogical education. This definition, aside from the traditional one, determines broad socio-cultural functions of pedagogical education: cultural (adaptation, revision and transmission of culture in general and of pedagogical culture, in particular); socio-historical (maintenance and development of the national system of education and learning); identificational (social and professional selection, adequate for the socio-political structure of the society); enlightening (development, scientifically reasoned modernization and transmission of contemporary principles of education and training, adequate for the Russian socio-cultural space through pedagogical community). The potential for the influence of pedagogical education on the development of the socio-cultural space of a country and a region poses a new mission onto pedagogical education, which would consist in maintenance, development and modernisation of the national education system for the purpose of development and reinforcement of the human capital. In the conclusion of the article an inference has been made that the whole history of pedagogical education formation and development demonstrates the close connection of this segment of education with socio-cultural processes. Moreover, it was pedagogical education that in certain periods became a significant factor of social and cultural development. It proves the validity and appropriateness of the declared functions and missions of pedagogical education. The proposed approach will enable pedagogical education not only to survive as an independent structure but also to constantly develop itself, while modernising the society.

Key words: pedagogical education; socio-cultural space; mission of pedagogical education; context.

P. 108. *Shevelev Dmitriy N.* Tomsk State University. **THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INFORMATIVE AND CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OF ADMIRAL A.V. KOLCHAK ON UNITING AND COORDINATING ANTIBOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA (SPRING – AUTUMN 1919): THE DEPARTMENTAL AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS.** An important feature of the Russian Civil War was the underlying clash of political beliefs, the conflict of ideologies. It was this ideological rift of social forces, which involved many millions of the inhabitants of the great empire, that gave the opposition a particularly violent and uncompromising character. In the early 1919, Omsk Government and the Headquarters had rather branched information and propaganda bodies. As a part of the Administration Council of Ministers, there was a press department (headed by A.I. Mankiewicz). The press department and a number of ministries were functioning. The military department had an informant department and a press department at the General Headquarters. In late January at the headquarters of the Supreme Commander a Special Office was formed (Oskanverh), headed by Captain P.N. Zubov. Propaganda (information) departments were functioning with the headquarters of separate armies; in early March, they were converted to special office (oskanarmy). In these conditions, there was a deliberate and systematic work to streamline and harmonize the activities of all promotional agencies of the Omsk Government, to outline their powers. The main form of coordination of anti-Bolshevik propaganda in the east of Russia in the spring and autumn of 1919 were departmental and interdepartmental meetings. On March 7, 1919 The Council of Ministers of the Omsk Government issued a decree on the establishment of a permanent Conference for the press. On the territory of the Volga, the Urals and Siberia, the Conference led all the publications. It defined a common government policy in the field of print, provided financial support for newspapers, magazines and publishers of the official directions, dealt with personnel issues, led the advocacy work abroad. During the spring and autumn of 1919 there were several inter-agency meetings organized by the military propaganda (the Press Department of the General Staff, Osvedverh) and the Russian press bureau. At these meetings, the issues particularly related to the spread of agitation and propaganda among the troops and the population were discussed. However, with all the initiatives, the real unification and harmonization of informative, cultural, educational and publishing trends in the activity of Kolchak's propaganda did not happen. The main obstacle was the lack of a comprehensive political program and a coherent ideological doctrine, which deprived the Omsk propaganda workers of the very basis for their activities.

Key words: the Civil war; the White movement; Siberia; Meeting on press affairs; informative bodies; cultural and educational organizations; propaganda.

LAW

P. 114. *Akhmedshin Ramil L.* Tomsk State University. **CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.** Criminal psychology historically is the basic theoretical section of legal psychology. The subject of criminal psychology is mental laws arising and existing in the system "person – crime". The given section of legal psychology investigates problems of the nature of criminal behaviour, criminal motivation, group criminality, formation of criminal installations and, maybe, criminal mentality as a whole. The traditional problems of legal psychology are studying the personality of the criminal; researching the role of the personal and situational factor in the criminal event; research of criminal consequences for the person who committed a crime, the victim, the society; studying the possibility of correcting criminal intentions, its expediency and efficiency; integration of psychological knowledge of the personality of the criminal into other legal sciences; compromise searching between the ethical, socio-political and scientific bases of studying of the criminal's personality. There is specificity in the use of separate psychological methods at solving problems of criminal psychology. Thus, legal psychology borrows research methods of general psychology due to sufficient similarity of the object of research. The situation with criminal psychology is different. The opposition of the researcher and the researched makes application of the majority of the known methods ineffective. Criminalistics and legal psychology have long studied the criminal's personality. However, if to analyse

dynamics of researches with a high degree of reliability it is possible to draw a conclusion on the decrease of efficiency of the given research. The techniques used in modern criminalistic and psychological sciences based on the data about the criminal's personality are basically borrowed (the technique of construction of a psychological profile of an unknown criminal, the technique of geographical profiling, the technique of statements analysing). The idea of unity, interconnection and complementarity of the biological, social and individually psychological factors of human behaviour helps in solving the problem at the theoretical level. But how true is the given position? Does it contradict the thesis about the necessity of evolutionary specialization? Is this thesis a vivid example of the simplified sesquicentennial approach? It seems the answer is affirmative to all these questions.

Key words: criminal psychology; the person of the criminal.

P. 118. *Korchagin Andrey A.* Altai State University (Barnaul). **DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF FORENSIC DESCRIPTION OF MURDER CASE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.** The article is devoted to the topical problem of the use of criminalistic recommendations in the court at legal investigation of murder cases. At present criminalist scientists have no common opinion about the possibility and necessity of using criminalistic data in the court. At the same time, as research of practice of inquiry on murder cases indicates, it is rather difficult to achieve the goals of a criminal court proceeding without criminalistic recommendations. The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation admits investigative actions during the trials for criminal cases including the murder. Yet the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation does not give concrete tactical recommendations of their use to the court or to parties of a lawsuit. This task is for criminalistics to fulfil. Criminalistic characteristics of judicial investigation on murder cases can be defined as scientifically generalised information and a system of knowledge of forming judicial situations and disposition of cases with the help of criminalistic methods in the court with parties of a lawsuit – the judicial process participants, who perform functions of accusation or defence on the basis of the adversarial character of the parties. The content of criminalistic description includes the notion and content of criminalistic description of judicial investigation and its correlation with the criminalistic description of preliminary investigation; investigatory situations; investigatory versions and planning of judicial investigation; tactics of conducting of investigative actions in the court; tactical methods, tactical operations and tactical combinations that can be used in the court; specifics of interaction of judicial investigation participants. The criminalistic description of judicial examination slowly becomes a recognised concept. Alongside with the criminalistic descriptions of investigation and crime, it forms the structure of the methodology of crime investigation. Thus, the elements of the criminalistic description of judicial investigation of murder cases are the concept and the content of criminalistic description of judicial examination, its parity with criminalistic description of preliminary investigation; investigatory situations; investigatory versions and judicial examination planning; tactics of carrying out of investigatory actions in the court; tactical moves, operations and combinations applied in the court; features of interaction of judicial examination participants.

Key words: criminalistic description of crime; criminalistic description of investigation; judicial investigation; judicial situations; planning of investigation.

P. 122. *Ostapovich Igor Yu.* Gorno-Altai State University. **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS.** The article explains the reasons why the Constitutional Council, instead of the old Constitutional Court, was established. The Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the conditions of presidential government is the optimal model of the body, called to be on guard of the constitutional legitimacy. It serves as the original legislative filter aside the political fights. It is shown that originally the status of the Constitutional Council was fixed in the Decree of the RK President of December 29th, 1995 “On the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, published in the provisions of the Constitution. Later the Constitutional law is passed “On the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan» where its status is fixed in Article 1; it is a state structure providing leadership of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan on all its territory. When executing its powers, it is a separate institution independent of other state structures, organisations, officials and citizens, subordinate to the Constitution of the Republic and unbiased. The structure and the order of formation of the Constitutional Council and its functions and powers are analysed. The comparative analysis with the Constitutional Council of France (since the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan is its borrowed analogue) is carried out. Summing up, the author makes a conclusion that questions of creation and powers of the RK Constitutional Council are a subject of constitutional regulation; the order of its organisation and activity is specified by the Constitutional law; certain problems of the constitutional processing are exclusively solved by the Regulations of the Constitutional Council; the aspects of activity of the Constitutional Council are concretised by the laws of the Republic; some organizational questions concerning the Constitutional Council are settled at the level of the Parliament's decisions.

Key words: constitutional process; formation and powers of the Constitutional Council.

P. 126. *Pesenkova Diana P.* Tomsk State University. **METHODOLOGICAL VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE ON CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONS IN FORENSIC CRIME INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES.** In modern times, the formation and development of scientific knowledge of criminalistics relies on the doctrine of causation. Knowledge on the cause-effect connection is actively used in forensic methodology as the contemporary understanding and the perpetuation of the idea of causality in scientific and everyday consciousness needs an in-depth review of this idea. In modern forensic science the notion of the process of crime disclosure and investigation involves the establishment of cause-effect relations. This approach dictates the need to develop tools and methods for their study; causes an attentive attitude to the issue of causation in the scientific and practical aspects; and requires further improvement of the existing methods of its application. The previous theoretical knowledge of causality expresses causal relationship as the relation of cause and effect. In modern conditions of development of social sciences, legal frameworks and public life it helps understand only the external source of legal phenomena and processes. However, it is not enough for forensic investigations with investigation techniques for a specific type of crime, because when investigating and solving crimes from this position only a few causal relations are revealed and the knowledge of the past events, its mechanism is not complete. Speaking of forensic knowledge of causation, it seems correct to consider it as an interaction. This approach allows disclosure of internal content through causal interaction that reveals the originality of the ratio of its components and understands its mechanism. This will deepen our understanding of the event side of the crime, its mechanism. This enables us to examine the causal relations within crime investigation techniques as a systematizing criterion for the innermost structure techniques of the specific type of crime. The knowledge of causation here has integrating value linking the structural elements of all components in the system of forensic crime investigation techniques and serve as an epistemological basis of the retrospective

process of cognition (investigation). This knowledge of causation is defined as the system-forming centre of methodological significance of forming a correct understanding of the importance of individual and general causation in the given subject area.

Key words: causality; causation; forensic crime investigation methods.

P. 130. *Raykova Nadezhda S.* N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **PROBLEMS OF GUARANTEE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGES INDEPENDENCE.** The independence of the judges in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is a necessary condition for fulfilling their tasks in the legal and political systems: to guarantee the supremacy of the Constitution, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, to restrain legislative and executive powers. This justifies the urgency of the research of the guarantee of independence of the judges in the Constitutional Court. Russian and foreign researchers of the Constitutional justice often study the issues of independence of the Constitutional Courts and their judges; focus their attention on the institutions, which provide such independence. The aim of this research is to point out some problems of legislative guarantees of the independence of the judges in the Constitutional Court of Russia. The results of the analysis can be used for both amending the essence of the principle of independence of judges and development of the legislative status of the judges in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. In the article the peculiarities of realization of the principle of the judicial independence in the constitutional legal proceedings are outlined. The comparison of norms of the Federal Constitutional Law "On the Constitutional court of the Russian Federation" and the Law "On the status of judges in the Russian Federation" made it possible to conclude that having occurred in the 2000s, the tendency to unify the status of judges of all the branches of the court system has not been fully implemented. Thus, there is neither an exceptional legal position of the judges in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, nor their common status with other judges. Among the problems of guarantee of the independence of the judges in the constitutional courts the author distinguishes the unstable norm of the term of office for the judges, the incomplete regulation of their dismissal, the absence of legal of social benefits for constitutional judges, the complexity of the prosecution for the infringement of their independence. The conducted study makes it possible to conclude that an exceptional competence of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, its isolated status in the judicial system require establishment of the status of the judges in a special law. The federal Constitutional law "On the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation" needs further development: it must either provide a decent regulation of the legal status of the Constitutional judges, or contain a logical and exhaustive system of references to the general law on the status of the judges.

Key words: Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation; status of judges; independence of judges; guarantees of independence of judges.

ECONOMICS

P. 134. *Borisova Vera V., Balabanov Yuriy V.* Rostov State Economic University (Rostov-on-Don). **SERVICE SUPPORT OF FINANCIAL STREAM IN FUNCTIONAL OF FINISHED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION.** The essence of maintenance and classification of logistic researches are given. The role and value of logistic researches is in management of the chains of deliveries. Basic principles and order of conducting logistic researches are described.

Key words: logistic researches; chains of deliveries; logistic analysis.

P. 137. *Guseva Nataliya M.* Federal Service of Financial-Budgetary Supervision (Moscow). **MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IMPLEMENTATION TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF AUDITORS' WORK.** The article claims that actions aimed at improving the system of government financial control, which should be considered as an organizational change. Consequently, for effective performance of such actions it is necessary to base them on the ground of scientific approaches to organizational changes, in particular, on J. Kotter's 8 stages of organizational changes process model. Also general scientific approaches to implementation of information technologies (IT) in organizational activities are considered. Based on the treatment of ITs as a means of organization's main processes effectiveness increasing it is constituted that effective implementation of ITs in government financial control authorities is only possible in case of clear and goal oriented use of ITs as ways to perform control procedures more effectively. ITs implementation should be considered as an organizational change. Actions performed in Federal service of financial and budget control of the Russian Federation (Rosfinnadzor) in order to implement the "Fincontrol" software and based on J. Kotter's 8 stages of organizational changes process model are described. The "Fincontrol" software is used as a tool of Rosfinnadzor's auditors in their routine work of auditing and analysis of financial activities of organizations – objects of control. A description of the "Fincontrol" software is presented, process of financial activities auditing, integrated into the "Fincontrol" software and main document forms, used during audit procedures performed with this software are also described. Step by step description of the "Fincontrol" software implementation in auditing of organization's financial activities is presented. Also some tables generated (in many cases automatically) during organization's financial activities auditing used for presentation of audit results and further analysis are visualized.

Key words: financial control; change management; information technologies; financial activities auditing; effectiveness.

P. 144. *Kabanov Vladimir N., Sterkhova Nataliya G., Kirillova Nadezhda V.* Cheboksary Branch of St. Petersburg State University of Engineering and Economics. **BALANCED MECHANISM OF PERSONNEL INCENTIVES.** In present-day market economies human resource plays a particularly important role, organizing the interaction of all the rest types of resources. Accordingly, to increase the efficiency of human resource development in market economies it is possible to select three main incentive levels: professional and labour spheres of activity of the person, realization of social norms and values, motivation of the broad circle of alternatives. To choose the right facilities to motivations the leader must use the methodology of intensive development of economy, which expects constant use of innovation approach to personnel management, directed at increasing of efficiency of the functioning of the enterprise as a whole. However, introducing of the new is always connected with resistance, naturally occurring with personnel, since it often requires drastic changes of the established economic relations, aims and tasks, which were earlier executed without a certain creative approach. Hence, in some organizations the system of motivations changes once in a quarter or once in 6 months using a system of balanced values. Any type of "balances" itself cannot solve the problem. Moreover, a completely balanced system of financial incentives is unattainable. One can try to approach the ideal by methods of motivational balance. The idea of motivational balance is that each worker knows what he/she is working for, and that is what stimulates him/her. The methodological base of motivational balance is grounded on the following principles: objectivity, predictability, adequacy, timeliness, significance and fairness. At present different balanced methods are used

for the purpose of motivation. They are based on different factors connected with estimation of the achievement of enterprises' activity final result as a whole, as well as results of separate groups and separate workers. In turn, market circumstances require a new approach to personnel incentives, based on economic estimation of personnel's activity calculated using the data of operational, managerial, accounting and reporting sectors by the criterion of real economic effect or damage estimated in roubles for a separate worker, a group or an enterprise as a whole. However, the main action at present, in our opinion, is stabilization of the position of a company in the market by means of producing competitive merchandise with additional professional personnel and using the available effective human resource. This is an inexpensive trend in employee motivation, which comprises the following methods of the economic approach: motivation by entertainment, motivation by art, interest, personnel shifts, achievements recognition. After all the principal decisions are made on optimisation of the balanced mechanism of motivation, it is possible to begin redesigning organizations' systems of stimulation. The incremental scheme of this process has three stages: definition of the system "as it is", design of the target model "as it should be", modelling and adjusting the new system of motivation. Redesign and adjustment of the new system of motivation is a constant cyclic process of a planned, rather than emergency character.

Key words: balanced mechanism of motivation; remuneration of the workman; financial balance; motivation to factors; effect to filtering.

P. 151. *Kin Yekaterina I.* Tomsk State University. **IDENTIFICATION OF KINDS OF ACTIVITY, PECULIARITIES OF REGULATION AND WORK MANAGEMENT.** Identification can be defined as an identification of the subject or object with the world around or a certain environment, locating oneself by revealing common features, signs with known subjects or objects in the given environment. We take all the classifications of labour as the environment of a particular kind of labour activity. Classification signs of concrete classifications will act as identification signs. Thus, in the course of identification we can reveal a final number of the classification characteristics inherent to the given kind of activity. Having studied each classification characteristic, it is possible to reveal the following helpful information: features of regulation and features of management of the kinds of activity possessing the given characteristic. Regulation process is not identical to all kinds of activity. Certain kinds of activity are easily regulated and have essential return from this procedure, for others regulation is similar to death. The regulation of activity of the personnel does not demand additional capital investments and is available in any organization. It allows systematizing personnel work, making it more effective, more important. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the features of regulation of classification characteristics of kinds of activity. In the era of computer technologies it is not difficult to process huge files of information, to systematize and analyse them by certain criteria. Therefore, using a program on work with databases (for example, MS Access), we can analyse any kind of activity within several minutes. For this purpose it is necessary for us to create the following databases: a database of all classification characteristics with reference signs to each particular characteristic; a database of features of regulation inherent in each classification characteristic; a database of features of management inherent in each classification characteristic. Further, it is necessary to establish connection between all these databases and our improvised "program" is ready to work. We choose any kind of activity and basing on classification signs we choose the final number of characteristics inherent in our kind of activity; and the program will do the rest for us. As a result we receive a table with characteristics of our kind of activity listed, with features of its regulation and management of work.

Key words: identification; activity; a regulation; management of work.

P. 154. *Nekhoda Yevgeniya V.* Tomsk State University. **FROM SKILLS AND PERSONNEL TRAINING TO COMPETENCIES AND DEVELOPMENT (BY EXAMPLE OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY).** In September 2003 Russia entered the Bologna process and at the beginning of 2011 all higher educational institutions must transfer to the two-level education – bachelors and masters. Training masters in management demands not only instruction of practical knowledge, but also development competencies, which raises the following question: what are the principal differences between skills and competencies, training and development. The answers will help distinguish the concepts and make the processes of training and development more effective not only at the level of companies and higher education, but also at the level of professional education. Skills are abilities, which a person needs to perform certain work. Sometimes we think that skills are technical, functional abilities, which a person needs to take a post in a company. The main object of such approach is to consider skills and abilities important for effective work. Competencies are connected with personal features. Lists of competencies are more general than those of skills and abilities. They are connected with motivation and values of a person. We can develop competencies only having motivation for it. In this article we analysed skills and their training, competencies and their development, the evolution of these terms; communication between technology and personal development; experience in training and development in "Tomsktransgaz" company.

Key words: skills; competencies; training; development of personnel.

P. 162. *Nikiforova Lyudmila Ye.* Siberian Academy of Finance and Banking (Novosibirsk). **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF INNOVATIVE STRATEGY OF AN ORGANIZATION.** An author's methodological approach to the development of an innovative strategy of an organization is presented, worked out on the basis of its intellectual capital development, which provides the stability of competitive advantages; the structure of an intellectual capital is substantiated.

Key words: strategic management; innovative strategy; intellectual capital; competitive advantages.

P. 167. *Sevastyanova Yelena V.* All-Russian Distance Institute of Finance and Economics (Moscow). **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONS OF ACCOUNTING SERVICE AT ACCOUNTING OUTSOURCING REALIZATION OF ORGANIZATION.** More and more organizations, both in Russia, and abroad, prefer to transmit functions of the serving divisions, in particular, registration processes, to outsourcing. The market of accounting outsourcing in Russia is among the youngest and fast growing ones. By estimates of the experts, approximately 5% of all Russian firms (disregarding sole proprietors or small firms who use individual accountants) use similar services today. Thus, the market is only at the stage of formation and is still far from the saturation stage. The largest market in Russia is Moscow: by estimations of market participants of accounting outsourcing, more than 100 firms specializing in the given type of service function in Moscow, whereas only in some largest regional centres there are about 30–40 of them. Concerning the organization of registration processes of the company, namely, accounting and tax bookkeeping, the following functions of accounting outsourcing were allocated: organization, methodology, analysis, registration, control, settlement, accounting, archive. When outsourcing

registration functions, various experts should realize the corresponding registration functions. Thus, there is a distribution of functions on executors according to the only criterion – their competence. The experts can be as following:

- the leader (a skilled expert in the field of accounting and tax bookkeeping) with all the above-stated functions (except for registration and settlement) for he/she manages the project;
- the technical expert having professional skills in the corresponding area and performing analytical, control and archival functions;
- the expert(-s) in a concrete sector of the account (the number of experts is defined by the conditions of work) with registration, settlement and accounting functions;
- the expert in the field of information technologies, supplying electronic processing of documents and trouble-free work of all the above-named executors.

Thus, works on outsourcing should be made on the basis of accurately formulated functions, their distribution among executors with corresponding competences and well debugged technologies of information processing that will lead to successful cooperation of both parties of the agreement on accounting outsourcing.

Key words: outsourcing of registration processes; functions of accounting service; the customer and the executor under the agreement of accounting outsourcing; distribution of functions of accounting service.

P. 170. *Chupina Svetlana V.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL.** Sustained, rapid economic growth of the intensive type is the most important task of Russia at the present stage of development. The priority direction of solving this problem is the technological modernization of production and market development of human capital, i.e. transformation of science, health, education and society. Solving this problem will improve the quality of human capital formation of the country and, consequently, its competitiveness in the global market. Supply of human capital depends on investing into it. Thus, all kinds of investments in human development, promoting growth of labour productivity and production, and determining the growth of national income and the income of each individual separately are required. The effect of investment in human capital on growth of national income can be considered on the basis of the multiplier effect resulting from the equilibrium equations of the economic system of D. Keynes. If we assume that at some point there was an increase of investments in the innovative manufacturing sector, scientific and technological sector and human capital, as a result, we obtain the effect of an increase in national income, which is associated with the growth of investment in manufacturing, science, and human capital. And with the induced effects of this growth, its impact is evident only at a certain time lag. The influence of parameters that make up the multiplier is obvious: the increase of only marginal propensity to consume gave a considerable increase in national income in case of consumption of mainly domestic production. The same equation of equilibrium was considered under the assumption that at some point in time dependence is observed for the indicator of investment in the form similar to D. Keynes' equation consumption. The analysis of the multiplier in the formula of the increment of national income shows that the inclusion of an additional component of the marginal propensity to invest has the effect of national income growth to a greater extent than the previously considered alternative. This figure can be viewed as the cumulative rate of the marginal propensity to invest production and investment in the human factor. This component of investment in the human factor is most important for economic growth: investment in education, science, health of the nation, in the development of labour, intellectual and spiritual capacities that allow the growth of national income. This production component enables to provide a mechanism to attract additional investment resources in the form of savings through the effective expansion of the securities market.

Key words: human capital; economic growth; multiplier; equilibrium.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 174. *Kozlova Natalya Yu.* Regional Centre of Children's and Teenage Tourism and Excursions (Kemerovo). **THE ROLE OF CHILDREN'S ADDITIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN FORMING THE PERSONALITY OF SCHOOLCHILDREN.** The problem of personality formation of young Russians is topical for today. Reform of the education system meant forming a new educational space, which would secure spiritual-moral education of the young generation, would prepare young people for professional and vital self-determination, self-dependent in favour of humanities ideals, spiritual values, kindness, justice and other values common to all humankind. The state integrates forces of different state and public institutions to solve this problem. But the task of forming a young citizen of Russia is primarily laid upon educational institutions. Official documents of the Government, the Ministry of Education pay specially attention to the role and place of the system of additional education of children in forming the personality of schoolchildren. Additional education of children is an important part of educational space, which has long-standing pedagogical traditions, an established educational system. Features of this educational system are mobility, dynamism, variability and openness. Studying at institutions of additional education of children allows expanding the vital space, the circle of dialogue of schoolchildren, to involve them in varied creative, socially meaningful activity, to get vital, instead of educational, experience. It helps additional education of children to remain meaningful and demanded by children and parents. Educational system of additional education of children can be characterized by social-cultural orientation, individual-personal basis, freedom of choice (of institution, program, teacher). The analysis of activities of institutions of children's additional education allows defining characteristic features of this form education. They are resource provision (personnel, equipment and teaching materials); organization provision (institution major, system of activities, interdepartmental interaction); psychological-educational support; functional character of the system of additional education. The school and institution of children's additional education have their own peculiarities, which result from the tasks and problems the government sets up before these institutions. Integration of peculiarities and opportunities of schools and institutions of additional education of children is necessary to organize an effective educational space and form the personality of pupils with an active civil stand.

Key words: resources of institutions of additional education of children; characteristic features of institutions of additional education of children; role of additional education in education and upbringing of young Russians.

P. 178. *Kozlova Natalia V., Verzhitskaya Yelena N.* Tomsk State University. **PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGUES UNDER CONDITIONS OF EDUCATION MODERNISATION.** Nowadays Russian education is being modernized. The pedagogue is the major figure of that process, that is why there exist strong requirements to their personality and professionalism. Due to this fact the pedagogue faces a necessity of personal and professional development, on the one hand. On the other hand, such situation aggravates his/her inner problems and conflicts. As a result, the study and support of personal and professional de-

velopment of pedagogues is becoming more and more relevant under the conditions of education modernisation. The problem of personal and professional development is being developed in the stream of acmeological approach. It is based on the ideas of integrity, unity of personal and professional development through the establishment of conditions, under which mobilization of personal development motivation is possible. The analysis of personal and professional development concept shows that personal and professional development of the pedagogue is provided by the initiative as a new action by the author, as a way of self-development. It is possible to mark out some regularities and peculiarities of the pedagogue's personality development; they include: the ability to self-develop and self-improve, the use of inner resources and conscious overcoming of inner and outward difficulties. The active personal position underlies the professional development of the pedagogue, his/her reaching professional mastery by passing stages of professional development, by aggravating and solving of his/her inner conflicts. Inner and outer conditions influence the development of pedagogue's professionalism. Progressive and regressive vectors of pedagogue's development are possible. The study of factors, which contribute to personal and professional development of pedagogues under conditions of education modernisation, is worthy of notice. Analysing the requirements to pedagogue's personality and professionalism under the conditions of education modernisation, it is possible to conclude, that acmeological factors of pedagogue's personal and professional development may include acmeological position, psychological readiness to professional activity in present conditions and creative potential of pedagogues.

Key words: modernization of education; personal and professional development; acmeological factors of pedagogue's personal and professional development.

P. 181. *Orshanskaya Evgeniya G.* Siberian State Industrial University. **THE CONTENTS OF ADDITIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHERS AND POSSIBILITIES OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.** Additional vocational training of a foreign language teacher is carried out at 55 institutions of raising the level of teacher's skill and retraining of pedagogical staff. The level of realized training and the matter of raising the level of teacher's skill programmes at 26 leading institutions of additional vocational training have been analyzed. The existence of two kinds of programmes, general and special, has been revealed. General programmes are aimed for foreign language teachers without taking into account a teaching language. Special programmes are intended for teachers of one foreign language. Raising the level of foreign language teachers' skill in accordance with general programmes is carried out within five ways. The courses covered the questions of modernization of foreign languages acquisition process, introduction of new methods and means, methods of teaching foreign languages have become widespread. They contain information about aims and tasks of foreign language learning in primary and secondary school, active ways of its acquirement, application possibilities of different approaches for organization of foreign educational and cognitive pupils' speech activity. Raising the level of teachers' skill is carried out according five ways. Among them the most widespread courses are connected with the methods of English language acquisition and teaching and methodical convoy of English lessons. They introduce teachers to modern methods of foreign language teaching, the main components of educational and methodical materials and complexes. It is determined that they have professional orientation, contribute to raising the level of methodical and linguistic teacher training of a certain foreign language. At the same time only 11 per cent of general and special programmes have cognitive and practical orientation that provided more than getting theoretical information and also visiting and conducting lessons, their analysis on the basis of using new received knowledge. Besides the phenomenon of bilingualism and its significance for foreign language teacher activity is not considered, the acquaintance with norms of intercultural communication is not provided, the study of specificity of professional oriented bilingual expressions is lacking in analyzed programmes. For improving preparation of bilingual teachers it is necessary to add information about peculiarities of pedagogical work, rules of speech behaviour, ways of communicative speech skills development for effective communication in two languages into the programmes of raising the level of teacher's skill.

Key words: additional vocational training; foreign languages teacher; general and special programmes; criteria and features of training's effectiveness.

P. 184. *Slesarenko Inga V., Sivitskaya Lyudmila A.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **FORMING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES.** The article describes the experience of organizing English as a foreign language enhancement courses for university content teachers and instructors and other employees. The ground of English as a foreign language enhancement courses building is the following: active use of foreign languages is becoming a necessary condition that enables to reach and maintain high level of research and teaching, competitiveness in forefront fields of science and technology for universities of a new type – national research ones. The experience discussed here embraces the content of English for professional purposes as a foreign language enhancement courses for university content teachers and instructors and other employees. Goals and learning outcomes are described within the competence approach, which allows planning and evaluating learning process in the terms of concrete results closely connected to professional activities of learners. The under viewed audience of English as foreign language enhancement courses is content teachers and instructors and other employees of Tomsk Polytechnic University that possess command of the English language of Intermediate and upper Intermediate level of proficiency. We determine the sphere of professional competence application, knowledge and skills usage for the target audience as the following:

- in teaching: preparing and delivering lectures, seminars and laboratory sessions for students of technical specialties, including foreign students, developing of teaching materials;
- in research: paper work in English, preparing a report, presentations of research findings, preparing for international events participation, collaborative research with international research partners.

Taking into consideration the complexity of the tasks described above psychology of learning becomes an important factor in implementing innovative technologies into the learning process as well as in realizing modern theories of education and didactics when teaching adults. Psychology of learning embraces analysis and application of psychological factors that influence learning productivity. It is extremely important that in our case proficiency in English as a foreign language influences directly the productivity of pedagogical work and research results. Forming psychological competence allows forming positive attitude to foreign language learning and evaluating adequately individual progress in foreign language learning of adult learners. This component is paid great attention to in the specially designed discipline within English as a foreign language enhancement courses for university content teachers and instructors and other employees. All these factors – professional competence, competence in English as a foreign language, psychological competence – together attribute to the forming of professional portrait of a modern technical university employee – a content teacher, instructor and other.

Key words: module-structured program of foreign language training; psychological competence.

P. 187. *Usoltsev Boris P., Shanskov Mikhail A., Ponomarev Gennadiy N., Gorbunov Gennadiy D.* Baltic State Technical University "VOENMEKH" named after D.F. Ustinov, State Russian Pedagogical Herzen University. **RESEARCH OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDENT GROUPS FUNCTIONING IN THE COURSE OF EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY.** Educational and professional activity of the student occurs in the conditions of staying in the structure of a small educational group. It does not demand group achievement results (when the success of other partners depends on success of one member of group). Therefore high personal orientation of the student proves in this case an essential characteristic basically. It is neutral from the point of view of solving problems, which sometimes arise before student groups. Nevertheless, the educational group can reach the highest level of a social-psychological maturity with high level of readiness, organizational and psychological unity characteristic for command subculture. The behaviour of the person in the group represents the adaptive process counterbalancing it with the surrounding social environment. The persons deviating the accepted norms are perceived as behaving dysfunctionally. The analysis of group activity should consider psychological compatibility in the system of "person-group" interaction. Considering this aspect of compatibility is extremely important both for the best understanding of the process of adaptation of the person in the group and with a view of optimisation of intragroup interactions, and, naturally, from the point of view of efficiency of group functioning. Thus, research of social-psychological aspects of functioning of student groups in the course of educational and professional activity has shown that the social-psychological climate and leader qualities are an essential aspect of functioning of student groups in the course of educational and professional activity. The efficiency of educational and professional activity can be realized in various behavioural strategies depending on the place of the individual in a given society. It allows students to overcome stressful situations in the course of training in higher school with highest productivity. The following conclusions have been made:

1. For the future sports managers both leader roles will be essential: the tool (business) leader and the expressional (emotional) leader. Both roles are realized through the behavioural component of the psychological climate.
2. Leaders of student groups feel comfortable enough, taking an average place when estimating the social-psychological climate in the group. Manageable students in the educational environment of high school experience essential difficulties at interaction with other participants of educational process, especially in emotional and behavioural fields of activity.
3. Manageable students in the group choose the behavioural strategy based on minimization of interaction with leaders and the neutral members. It allows them to lower the negative social-psychological background towards themselves and to reduce the biosocial price of adaptation to the given conditions.

Key words: educational and professional activity of students; business and emotional leadership; social-psychological climate.

P. 191. *Yankovskaya Anna Ye., Kornetov Nikolay A., Kornetov Alexandr N., Kazantseva Natalya V.* Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building, Siberian State Medical University (Tomsk). **SYSTEMATISATION OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOURAL INTERVENTIONS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS FOR THE INTELLIGENT SYSTEM IMSLOG.** Systematisation of cognitive-behavioural interventions under condition of occupational stress and its application for the intelligent system IMSLOG is presented. Psychotherapeutic interventions at stress are systematized on the purposes of intervention – preventive maintenance of stress, influence on reaction of stress (pressure), rehabilitation (Newman, Beehr, 1979; 1995). Within this framework many authors differentiated interventions, which are applied at a level of the organization and at a level of the individual (Cox, T., Leather, P., 1994; Ivancevich, J.M., Matteson, M.T., 1990). So, various interventions belong to the preventive interventions, controlling stressors, also named primarily – optimisation of requirements of work and organizational decisions, which allow to lower stress, some forms of improvement of the workplace organization, including design and ergonomics; medical, or secondary interventions include trainings of students and teachers on development of skills of overcoming, decision making, actions for strengthening health; rehabilitation, or tertiary interventions consists in the interventions giving social support to students and teachers, basically focused on psychological consultations. In the present paper the systematisation of cognitive-behavioural interventions at organizational stress is given which makes a basis of two matrixes of decision making: 1) the preventive interventions directed at decrease of stressors in study circumstances at the level of the group and the organization; 2) the medical interventions directed at increase of adaptable abilities and development of social coping-skills, decision making trainings at the level of individuals. These two types of interventions further are concretised by the list of separate behavioural and cognitive techniques and methods of the interventions offered as preventive or medical treatments. The authors use an untraditional matrix model for representation of data and knowledge on occupational stress, which includes the matrix of object descriptions, the matrix of differentiations of the 3 types (R_1 , R_2 , R_3), where R_1 is the matrix of differentiations of diagnostic type, R_2 is the matrix of differentiations of decision-making type, R_3 is the matrix for representation of independent mechanisms of classification reflecting, for example, opinions of different experts. Classification features of interventions in occupational stress were organized in two matrixes of differentiation R_2 of decision-making type: 1) preventive interventions directed at stressors reduction in learning and communicative situations at the group and organizational levels; 2) therapeutic interventions directed at development of adaptive capacities, communicative and problem solving skills of individuals. Matrixes of R_2 type are intended for setting of professional (psychotherapeutic) actions sequence, which each object is to execute. This work was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project № 07-01-00452).

Key words: systematisation of cognitive-behavioural interventions; occupational stress; organizational stress; intelligent system IMSLOG; matrix representation of data and knowledge.

BIOLOGY

P. 195. *Vasilenko Sergey V.* Siberian Zoological Museum of Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **REVIEW OF THE SIBERIAN SPECIES OF GENUS ZARAEA LEACH, 1817 (HYMENOPTERA, CIMBICIDAE).** In the article the Siberian species of genus *Zaraea* Leach are examined: *Z. fasciata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Z. mutica* (Thomson, 1871), *Z. aenea* (Klug, 1829) and *Z. sibirica* (Mocsary, 1883). For each of them features of the morphological structure, biology and distribution on the investigated territory are given. Attributive tables for all species of this sort on the territory of the Asian part of Russia are made.

Key words: sawflies; Cimbicidae; *Zaraea*; Siberia; Asian part of Russia.

P. 198. *Golosova Yelena V. N.V.* Tsitsin Botanical Garden of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow). **ANALYSIS OF SPECIES COMPOSITION AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF GREAT BRITAIN.** Examining the flora of Europe from the point of view of approaches and methods of park and garden practice Great Britain was chosen as an example, being the country which is known for its gardening traditions and which has influenced immensely decorative gardening of Europe. English landscape gardens and parks of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries have entered history as an independent style of park and garden art. This research aims at understanding why in the conditions of rather poor local flora English landscape parks and small private gardens have become a bright and original part of the world park and garden art. According to the Botanical society of the British Isles the cultural flora of Great Britain embraces 3000 decorative plants, which amounts to 9.8%. Only 35.6% of this number represent British flora, i.e. from the general number of species the share of woody plants makes up less than 3.5% of all cultural flora of the British Isles. A significant part of modern woody plants is secondary and, as a rule, consists of artificial plantations. Meadows, heaths and swampland occupy great areas. At present most forests can be found in the east of Great Britain and in the South-East of Ireland. The obtained data indicate that Great Britain for a long period of time (approximately 300 years) introduced a number of Chinese plants species in their gardens that can be compared to the species diversity of local flora (only woody plants are meant here). It is also explained by the similarity of natural climatic factors allowing Great Britain, washed by the Gulf Stream, to grow many species of southern plants easily. We singled out four storeys in the structure of garden plantations in Great Britain: three woody and a shrubby one. The structure is dominated by shrubs – more than 60% of the species, which is justified by both environmental factors and ethnic and cultural traditions. The first woody storey consists of those species whose height is over 20 m (birch-trees, elms, beeches, pines, oaks, poplars, lime trees) – all in all 46 species from 20 up to 30 m high. The second storey is represented by the species whose height is between 10 and 19 m (willows, pear trees, apple trees, maples and some plum trees) – all in all 36 species. The third storey in gardens includes those species whose height is from 5 to 9 m. These are both small trees and high shrubs, such as tamarix, mountain ash, elder, rhododendron, pear tree, apple tree and shadbush – 56 species. The shrub storey is represented by the species whose height is less than 4 m, there being 156 species under study. It appears that more than a half (52.9%) species of woody plants in gardens of Great Britain are shrubs. There can be two reasons for this. First, ecological conditions: insufficient depth of fertile layer necessary for a significant number of long-boled trees growing on a limited territory of a garden due to the specific character of geological composition of the British Isles. Second, owing to the existing ethnic and cultural traditions the population has always been inclined towards natural colouristic effects, which, in its turn, is conditioned by the lack of sunny days a year.

Key words: cultivated flora; gardens; parks; introduced species; woody plants.

P. 201. *Krasnoborov Ivan M., Madistova Yevgeniya .B.* Central Siberian Botanical Garden, SB RAS (Novosibirsk), N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES OF VIOLA L. IN THE SOUTH OF MIDDLE SIBERIA.** Information on some features of biology, distribution in the south of Middle Siberia, habitats and disappearing of the rare and endangered species of *Viola* L. (*V. atrovioleacea*, *V. dactyloides*, *V. dissecta*, *V. incisa*, *V. patrinii*, *V. selkirkii*) is given.

Key words: South of Middle Siberia; genus *Viola* L.; rare and endangered species.

P. 204. *Lyakh Yelena M.* Central Siberian Botanical Garden, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **THE GENUS MYRICARIA DESV. STUDY HISTORY IN SIBERIA.** There is no consensus on taxonomy of Siberian species of the genus *Myricaria* Desv. in literature on botany. Therefore, the study of controversial points in taxonomy of these species on the basis of analysis of characters for treatment of the genus *Myricaria* Desv. is of great importance. A detailed analysis of literature and herbarium specimens of the Siberian species of the genus *Myricaria* was performed.

Key words: *Myricaria*; Siberian species; diagnostic characters.

P. 209. *Maikova Olga O., Belikov Sergey I.* Limnological Institute, SB RAS (Irkutsk). **SOME FEATURES OF THE BAIKAL SPONGE MITOCHONDRIAL GENOME ORGANIZATION.** Sponge fauna in Lake Baikal includes the families Lubomirskiidae and Spongillidae. The family Lubomirskiidae is endemic, and includes 4 genera and 13 species and 1 subspecies (Efremova, 2004). The taxonomy of freshwater sponges, in particular the Lubomirskiidae, is problematic and their phylogeny and evolution are not well understood. During the last years many scientists start to analyse the mitochondrial genome to solve these issues. Moreover, recently a sequence of the mitochondrial genome of the Baikal sponge *Lubomirskia baicalensis* was determined (Lavrov, 2010). At present, the study of non-coding regions of mtDNA sponges is of great scientific interest because its mechanism of regulation of replication and transcription is still unknown. The nucleotide sequences of the intergenic regions (IGR) of the mitochondrial genome between the genes tRNA-Tyr – tRNA-Ile and tRNA-Ile – tRNA-Met of 20 sponges from the family Lubomirskiidae were determined. The length of these sequences ranges from 475 bp to 908 bp, which is associated with the presence of multiple indels. Three sponges were chosen for a more detailed comparative analysis, the representatives of 3 genera of the family Lubomirskiidae: *L. baicalensis*, *B. intermedia profundalis* and *S. papyracea*. The analysis of these sequences has shown many inverted repeats that form secondary structures. Some of these secondary structures were previously identified in *Lubomirskia baicalensis* by D.V. Lavrov. The IGRs of all the analysed Baikal sponge have A-T-rich regions localized before tRNA genes, which form a stable hairpin, similar in all sponges. We have also found an unknown open reading frame (ORF) between the tRNA-Tyr and tRNA-Ile genes of mitochondrial genome of sponges from the family Lubomirskiidae. This ORF encodes the putative protein, which has the length ranging from 38 aa to 74 aa. All amino acid sequences possess the start ATG-codon (at position 28) and the stop-codons UAG or UAA at different positions. Despite the different length of the putative protein, it has 21 amino acids conservative region at the N-end, which is a part of putative transmembrane domain. Our study showed that increase of the size of intergenic regions of the mitochondrial genome of the Baikal sponge occurs not only due to the insertion of direct and inverted repeats, but also due to presence of the open reading frames. Thus the Baikal endemic sponges differ from cosmopolitan sponges in their features of the mitochondrial genome organization.

Key words: sponges; Lubomirskiidae; mitochondrial genome; open reading frame.

P. 214. *Myasnikov Alexey G., Danchenko Matvey A.* Tomsk State University. **CALCULATION AND RATIONALE FOR GROWING FOREST CROPS IN SANITARY-PROTECTIVE ZONES OF TOMSK PETROCHEMICAL PLANT.** The object of study is the sanitary protection zone within a kilometre around the Tomsk Petrochemical Plant. The forest fund lands occupy 646 hectares, 4 hectares of which are the artificial stands. Unforested land and sparse forests of pine occupy 2.6 hectares. There are no non-forest lands. The main forest-forming species in the TPP buffer zone are silver birch, which occupies 43.9% of the forest, and aspen –

37.5%. Conifers make up 18.4% of the total, including pine – 10.4%, spruce and fir – 4.0% each. Willow tree predominates on the area of 1.3 hectares. But for the softwood and hardwood stands cedar and larch are found. The TPP sanitary-protective zone is not selected and framed timely. Forests around the enterprise entered the sanitary zone of the Siberian Chemical Complex, which includes the entire territory of Kuzovlevo timber cottages from the northern border of the town to the distance of 18 km. Forests around TPP are practically without an owner. Estimation of costs of felling for reformation and renewal, as well as planting in the buffer zone and near-plant territory can be used for planning costs of reconstruction works, improving stability and longevity of plantings of the TPP buffer zone. We discussed in detail issues relating to the calculation and substantiation of planting in the sanitary protection zone of the Tomsk Petrochemical Plant, species composition and age structure of plantations in the sanitary protection zone, buffer zone plantings distribution by value class and plenitude, distribution of plants in the buffer zone in groups of forest types. The costs of felling and planting forests in the sanitary zone were calculated. It is proposed to divide the territory of the designed buffer zone into two functional areas distinct in purpose and use: sanitary protection and near-plant. The composition of the sanitary protection functional area includes all existing vegetation. The composition of the near-plant is decorative and protective landscaping in front of office buildings and entrances, as well as open areas, which are designed for creation of new protective plantations. Estimation of costs of felling for reformation and renewal, as well as planting in the buffer zone and on the near-plant territory was performed at an average cost of similar works in the Department of Urban Forests Department of Real Estate Administration of Tomsk and Tomsk forestry. As the project is social and aims at improving the state of the object, it will not bring any real profit and will be based on the costs that will be recompensed by the increase of the stability of stands and the improvement of the environment around TPP.

Key words: Tomsk Petrochemical Plant; composition and age structure; yield class; completeness; forest types; valuation of works; sanitary zone.

P. 218. *Sorokina Yelena A.* Kemerovo State Medical Academy. **PHYTONEMATODES INFECTION RATE OF SENPOLIA.** This article deals with the results of an experimental study of different species of the African violet infection by nematodes; both separately and in combination with other parasites. The experiments on the African violet infections by *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Aphelenchoides fragariae* and *Aphelenchoides ritzema-bosi* phytonematodes have been conducted. The experiments have been conducted in different combination of nematodes for studying different sorts' resistance. After a five-month cultivation period the extraction of nematodes from leaves, determination and calculation of population were done. The morphological parameters of plants and the level of leaves infection were investigated as well. The nematodes *Ditylenchus dipsaci* were discovered in sick plants of the African violet. In contrast with the healthy copy, these plants coloration sheet was lighter, the form and nervation folioles differed, and deformed areas of the leaf were pubescent. Such leaf nematodes as Strawberry nematode *A. fragariae*, nematode of chrysanthemum *A. ritzemabosi*, nematode of fern *A. olesistus* turned out to be more dangerous for the African violet. These nematodes parasitized in buds, leaves and blossoms. The following signs were typical for sick violets: deformation of blossoms, small leaves, drying of apical buds, many small-leaved filial crowns, dry necrotic spots on leaves, and suppression of the development of the plant. As a result of our study we may say that Strawberry nematode (*A. fragariae*) are the most pathogenic for the violet of Sapphire Ise sort. On the other hand, the violet of Big Tease sort were more resistant to Strawberry nematode and nematode of fern (*A. olesistus*) infection, and demonstrated good resistance to nematode of chrysanthemum (*A. ritzemabosi*).

Key words: phytonematodes; senpolia; "parasite-host" relations; phytonematodosis.

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P. 222. *Asochakova Yevgenia M., Konovalenko Sergey I.* Tomsk State University. **ON GEOCHEMISTRY OF OOLITIC AND SWAMP IRON ORES OF TOMSK REGION.** The largest iron ore reserve of Tomsk region is found in the Bakcharsky deposit, the oolitic ores of which are relative to the coastal-marine type of sedimentary ores. The ores selected from a well of the Polynyansky section are represented by brown-cemented oolitic goethite-hydrogoethite iron ores, green-grey clay-chlorite microlithic and dark-brown types, and transitive types between oolitic goethite-hydrogoethite and clay-chlorite ones as well. According to the most recent information, the established two types of ores (the green-grey clay-microlithic and dark-brown, and the brown-cemented oolitic goethite-hydrogoethite iron ores) are the original genetic types of the iron ore deposit, with intermediate (transitive) types or subtypes between them. The X-ray fluorescent analysis of oolitic iron ores shows that the average content of Fe₂O₃ is 42.52%. Another source of iron ores in Tomsk region is continental shows of swamp ores on the Ob right riverside. Ores are deposited in sediments of a terrace above the flood plain in the form of lenses and veins of two mineral types: the limonite and siderite ones. At the Kireevsky show, the layer of "sectional" siderite ore is tracked from 0.2 to 0.5 m, according to the X-ray fluorescent analysis, the content of Fe₂O₃ varies from 43.62% to 50.85%. Based on the thermal X-ray phase, and the emission spectrum analysis, the mineral and geochemical structure of sedimentary iron ores from the Bakcharsky deposit and shows of the Ob riverside was studied. The main minerals of ores are goethite and hydrogoethite, siderite is mainly found in swamp ores, and leptochochlorite is found in sea oolitic ores. For iron ores, typomorphic elements are the elements from the iron group of Cr, Ti, Ni, Mn, and V, as well as Zn, Sr, and La. High content of Mn, Zr, and La is typical for continental ores, and high content of Pb, V, Ni, Ti, Ba, and Sc is typical for coastal oolitic ores. The basic elements possessing distinctive peculiarities in both types of ores are the following: Mn, V, Ti, Ni, Cr, and Ba. The distribution of impurities in different types of ores reflects their features of the mineral structure and conditions of the formation. Continental siderite and limonite ores were formed within swamp systems. The acid swamp waters, formed in the bottom part of peat swamps, flushed out a large quantity of ferrous iron ions and iron-organic compounds with a delayed runoff in streams and small channels. Now, this phenomenon is observed not only for the Ob terraces, but also for other Siberian rivers such as the Tom, the Yaya, and the Chulym. Sea oolitic hydroxide-chlorite-siderite ores are concentrated in distant swamp areas, where there are river valleys and shallow marine areas.

Key words: sedimentary iron ore; impurity elements.

P. 226. *Zapivalov Nikolay P., Isaev Georgiy D.* Institute of Oil-and-Gas Geology and Geophysics, SB RAS, "SIBGEONAF" Research Centre. (Novosibirsk). **CRITERIA OF ESTIMATION OF OIL-AND-GAS-BEARING PALAEOZOIC DEPOSITS OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** In the article direct and indirect criteria are defined. The system of indirect preconditions of the oil-and-gas-bearing capacity consists of the stratigraphic, lithologic, lithologic-petrophysical, seismic, geodynamic and fluid-tectonic criteria. The stratigraphic criteria are zones of stratigraphic unconformity, lithologic breaks, contacts of lithologic differences, carbonaceous rocks of

any type and structure. Lithologic and lithologic-petrophysical criteria include secondary collectors of metasomatic type; fluid stops-metasomatics in the mantle bottom; ancient barks of weathering, presence of reservoir layers; lixiviation zones. The seismic criteria include facts of local raisings of various use, age and type, subvertical permeable zones with the effect of the seismogram loss at time sections. The fluid-tectonic and geodynamic criteria include zones of vertical and lateral fluid migration, zones of active modern tectonics, areas of loosened rocks. The prognosis scheme of the oil-gas-bearing Nyurolsky structural-facial zone is shown. By example of the Silginsky structural-facial zone the features of distribution of direct and indirect preconditions of oil-gas-bearing of the Palaeozoic are described. Within the Nyurolsky zone perspective sites for large-scale studying of laws of distribution of hydrocarbon-fluids are defined by the sum of direct and indirect criteria. 8 sites were found. Within the Silginsky zone on the basis of the analysis of the seismic data the local prognosis of active zones of hydrocarbon-migration of fluids was made. High perspectives of detection of the improved collectors not only near to the top of the Palaeozoic, but also at its depths were ascertained. In the conclusion the author's concept of allocation and concentration laws of hydrocarbon-fluids in the Palaeozoic is stated: any carbon rocks – from vend to trias – with any contents of organic carbon can be a source of hydrocarbon-fluids; focal generation of hydrocarbon-fluids and formation of deposits can occur at any stratigraphic level in any rocks.

Key words: Palaeozoic; a hydrocarbon; fluid migration; criteria; reservoir; local prognosis.

P. 233. *Podobina V.M.* Tomsk State University. **PALEOCENE FORAMINIFERAL ASSEMBLAGES AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** The Danian and Selandian assemblages of Western Siberia are described in the paper. Beds containing assemblages of the stable systematic composition most widespread laterally were distinguished as foraminiferal zones. The uppermost beds of the Gankinskaya Suite are composed of low-lime and, in places, silica-like clays, and the *Brotzenella praeacuta* Zone was established in the beds transitional to the Talitskaya Suite. We confine these beds to the Danian Stage (the Lower Palaeocene). In this zone calcareous secreted benthic foraminifera are mainly encountered along with agglutinated forms. The zone is traced in the areas of the greatest subsidence of the Mesozoic-Cenozoic deposits, mainly in depressions. In these continuous sections of the Cretaceous-Palaeogene transition, the Danian deposits prevented from decomposition were established containing the above assemblage. In the Danian shallow facies (settlement Beryozovo, the east Tym sections, the meridional part of the Ob Basin – Priobye), another foraminiferal assemblage – *Bathysiphon nodosarieformis* – *Glomospira charoides* – is distributed. It is predominated by the primitively arranged forms along with more complicated ones. Frequently, these are the Late Maastrichtian relic species. The overlying Selandian (the Middle Palaeocene) foraminiferal assemblages are confined to the Talitskaya Suite. The *Ammoscalaria friabilis* Assemblage most widely occurs here and is mainly represented by agglutinated quartz-siliceous forms. Beds with this species were confined to the *Ammoscalaria friabilis* Zone correlatable in the east with beds containing *Cyclammina coksuvorovae*. The *Cibicidoides proprius* Assemblage is known from the sections of the Trans-Urals, the Omsk Depression, and also from the southeastern areas within the lower and middle beds of the Talitskaya Suite; species composing it are characteristic for the Selandian (Island Zealand, Denmark). The author has thoroughly studied the previously known section of Borehole 1-r (the Novo-Loginovskaya Area, the Omsk Depression). A single Danian-Palaeocene foraminiferal assemblage has previously been established by Freiman within the rocks of the depth interval 607.45–602.55 m. The present author re-investigated foraminiferal assemblages and was the first to establish not one but two assemblages of different ages: the lower is the Danian *Brotzenella praeacuta* Assemblage from the zone of the same designation (607.45–602.55 m; 2 m from the end of the core) and the upper is the Selandian *Cibicidoides proprius* Assemblage from the *Ammoscalaria friabilis* Zone (607.45–602.55 m; 2 m from the beginning of the core). The transition from the Danian zone of the Lower Palaeocene to the Selandian zone of the Middle Palaeocene is traced within this rock depth interval in the central district of Western Siberia. It should be recorded that the Selandian assemblage studied from the Borehole 1-r section of the Novo-Loginovskaya Area is mainly composed of the secreted calcareous foraminifera, and its systematic composition is indicative of their confinement to the shallow or coastal facies of the West-Siberian Basin. The correlation of Palaeocene foraminiferal zones of Western Siberia by the planktonic and benthic is summarized in the Table with the regard of Berggren's schemes (1995). The Danian and Selandian species are illustrated by four palaeontological plates.

Key words: foraminifera; assemblages; zones; Palaeocene; Western Siberia.

P. 243. *Tsibulnikova Margarita R.* Tomsk State University. **METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONTROL AND ESTIMATION AT A REGIONAL LEVEL, BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK REGION.** In accordance with the concept of sustainable development, striving for favourable living conditions and natural environment should be the basis of economic policy. Natural resources (mineral and raw material resources, forest and water, biological and other resources) are of great importance for social and economic development of Tomsk region. Methodological approaches to natural resources evaluation recommended by UNO analysis department allow defining full economic value of natural objects. The peculiarity of the methods is that natural resources value is defined as the capitalized annual rent over the period of their full utilization. Estimation of total volume of utilized natural resources is the key point of this methodology. Non-market and subjective evaluation methods allow defining the full volume of utilized resources, including those used by private households, and make the overall economic evaluation of territories. The methods were first approved in Tomsk region for the evaluation of the area between the Ob and the Tom rivers, with the aim to study the problem of social and ecological factors synthesis in economic evaluation of natural resources capital, and to develop mechanisms for unique territories preservation. The economic-geographical analysis of wildlife management in Tomsk region has shown that with a view of maintenance of a sustainable development of territory, preservation of natural properties of wood on producing foodstuff, crude drugs, minor wood resources will be more effective economically. This direction of wildlife management can provide multiplicative economic benefit of preservation of the habitat of animal and fish resources, and also development of recreational use of wood for amateur hunting and fishery. In Tomsk region 25% of the population lives in 12 areas (50% of the territory of the region) where biological resources are the basis of existence for the population. It is necessary to pay attention to wild products of wood, which do not demand expenses for reproduction; the estimation of their exhaustion in local territories due to the industrial preparation of wood at the same time is necessary. It is necessary to provide preservation of traditional places of mass growth of mushrooms and berries in the interest of local population. For them wood products are additional sources of income. Monetary estimations of natural resources taking into account the social factor reflect the economic-geographical features of the territory; they are indicators of stability of wildlife management and can be used in management as an ecological monitoring component. The author proves the necessity of preservation of natural landscapes for the purpose of maintenance of steady use of biological resources.

Key words: natural resources; the natural capital; monetary estimations.

P. 248. *Chernyshov Aleksey I., Kravchenko Grigoriy G.* Tomsk State University. **PETROSTRUCTURAL QUARTZ OF SAND RESERVOIRS OF KRAPIVINSKOYE OILFIELD (TOMSK REGION).** The subject of investigation is the oil-bearing sandstones of Krapivinskoye oilfield. The core samples of sandstones were taken from the oil-bearing well at the depth of 2589–2684 meters and were space oriented by the paleomagnetic method. The primary objective was to determine quartz orientation by the internal structure and shape with the help of micro-structural methods. It was done to diagnose the anisotropy of sand reservoirs, to determine the specific facial conditions of sediment accumulation and to estimate the influence of tectonic processes. The analysis of the allocation of elongated quartz grains in the test specimens let determine their preferred orientation in the bedding plane and natural orientation to it. The petrostructural analysis of distribution patterns of optical axes of quartz grains showed that they are characterized by low anisotropy. The anisotropy manifests itself in the occurrence of local maximums, which reflect the natural orientation of optical axes of quartz grains within small groups – domains. Every domain has its own orientation of optical axes; therefore the rock at large can have a practically isotropic pattern. There has been observed a certain relation between the optical orientation of quartz grains and their elongation, which manifests itself in the correlation of maximums location on the diagrams of optical axes and the predominant elongation on rose-diagrams. To determine common mechanisms in all test specimens the assembled diagrams of quartz optical axes and its grains elongation were made and analysed. Their comparison proves that the oil-bearing sandstones of Krapivinskoye oilfield were formed under sedimentation followed by the tectonic influence. The influence of sedimentogene factors manifests itself in the predominant distribution of the quartz optical axes at the descending vertical angles not less than 40–50°. Such distribution is conditioned by the orientation of the elongated quartz grains at the angle of 10–15° to the horizon under the influence of sedimentation. Being such the quartz optical axes coincide with the elongation or have a 40° deviation from it due to the initially prolate form of quartz grains and/or their preferable prism and rhombohedron splitting. The tectonic influence led to the formation of maximum of quartz optical axes, which demonstrates their gentle immersion with 330° azimuth alignment. Such maximum is probably due to the one-sided sub-horizontal compression to the northwest. It is proved by the results of the analysis of predominant distribution of low-amplitude fracture directions at the deposit. The probable cause of the tectonic low influence on the orientation of the quartz optical axes is the bed low temperature – about 100°C.

Key words: sandstones; quartz; conditions of sediment accumulation.